SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1882.

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Total for the week ....

1,017,98

## The New Bible-The New Christianity.

The chief importance of the extraordinary sermon which we print in to-day's Sun lies In the fact that it was preached in an orthodox Protestant church of this city by a regularly ordained and installed elergyman of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. It was delivered last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. R. HEBER NEWTON, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, a gentleman who has attained great prominence in the powerful religious body to which he belongs. We publish it as a sign of the times, worthy to be scanned by all those who are concerned in upholding the theological dogmas of modern

The Rev. Dr. R. HEBER NEWTON grapples at once with the principles that have long been believed to constitute the foundation of Christianity. The Bible itself undergoes a transformation in his hands. "The old view of the Bible," he exclaims in his opening sentence, "is fading upon the vision of our age;" and to these words he adds a passage at once suggestive and ominous: "I have uttered the conviction which many of you have held in secret, with misgivings and selfreproaches, and have shown you many reasons why the old view could no longer be held by men of open minds." How much of the Bible is kept when the Rev. Dr. NEWTON has got through with it, may be left to the judgment of those who follow the arguments of his sermon. He would boldly expurgate the Bible as though it were "book let down from the skies, of which GoD can be called the author." He does away with the imprecatory Psalms. He reduces the prophets and their prophecies to a place very different from that which they have held in the orthodox view. He subjects the historical portions to criticism under which the accepted interpretation disappears. In short, he deals with the Biblical authors throughout, those of the New Testament as well as the Old, in a way that must have left the people of his church in utter doubt respecting every part of the creed laid down in the Protestant Episcopal standards Even the imprecation at the end of the Apoc alypse against the man who shall "take away from the words of the book" is spoken of by the Rev. Dr. NEWTON as an "impotent threat," and he cries out, "Heed it not!"

It is surprising that such a sermon as this of the Rev. Dr. NEWTON could be preached from the pulpit in which he stood. Had it been delivered by any of the loose pulpiteers of the day like BEECHER it would not have deserved a moment's notice. But the Rev. Dr. Newton is one of the lights of a great orthodox denomination which has fixed standards of faith; he is subject to the authorities of his Church; he is under the jurisdiction of an episcopate which is responsible for the orthodoxy of its rectors; and he holds his place upon conditions which give the highest weight to his words. In the sentence already quoted he tells his people that many of them "hold in secret" the opinions he proclaims; and if this be so, what is the creed by which he and they are governed? Since this discourse and these opinions have not been condemned by his Bishop, we must believe that they are not antagonistic to the groundwork and faith of the Episcopal

Church. It is a new Bible, not the old Bible, and a new Christianity, not the established Christianity, that are offered by the Rev. Dr. NEWTON. He yet believes, however, in Christ and His words, and the new Christianity will be of supreme and, indeed of wonderfully magnified interest in this city if, with the new year, the Rev. Dr. NEWTON shall enforce upon his wealthy congregation that great and memorable injunction to the rich man: "Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor."

## The Tariff on Lumber.

The Tariff Commission does not recommend any change of importance in the present schedule of duties upon imported lumber. Under the law there is a duty of one dollar per thousand feet upon hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, and basswood lumber, and two dollars upon all other varieties of sawed lumber entering the United States. No sawed lumber is imported into the United States except from Canada, so that this law operates only so far as Canada is concerned. Canada cannot send us sycamore or whitewood, for the reason that she has none to send; and we do not require Canadian hemlock or basswood. It is not apparent why those words are mentioned at all, except for the purpose of disguising the real meaning of the law, which was intended to check or prevent the introduction of Canadian white pine and spruce into our markets; and this is done for the benefit of individuals manufacturing a similar class of lumber in the United States.

Pine and spruce are articles of prime necessity; they enter into the construction of all our buildings, and our forests afford no substitute for these woods. It is, moreover, now well known that the supply of white pine and spruce in the United States has been greatly reduced, and that the speedy and entire extinction of our forests of these trees can be safely predicted.

Public attention has been called to the necessity for forest protection; the subject has been widely discussed, and its importance is known. Instead of husbanding our own forest resources, however, and allowing our neighbors across the boundary to cut their forests for our benefit, we continue to Impose the duty of two dollars a thousand feet on all pine and spruce entering the United States; that is, we take that amount from the pocket of every person using one thousand feet of these prime necessities of life and pay it to the lumbermen as a bounty to induce them, not to protect our forests, but to destroy them with quite unnecessary

rapidity and waste. The arguments which have been used, and which will be brought forward again by the representatives of the lumber industry of the Northwest for the exclusion of Canadian lumber is unged in no other part of the country-do not interest the general public. The people want a constant and reasonably cheap supply of lumber; they want to know that the forests of the country are not unnecessarily destroyed; but they are indifferent whether a local body of selfish manufacturers, already enormously rich, become still richer at the expense of the general prosper-Ity of the country.

The present Congress will certainly neglect one of its most important duties if it fails to provide means for the better protection of the forests of the country. The first step in this direction which will be followed by immediate and tapgible results is to place worst clad, and worst housed man in civilized

sawed, hewn, and square timber upon the We urge the consideration of this subject

upon the Committee of Ways and Means. The Labor Movement in Ireland.

The capital feature of the new Irish National League, as distinguished from the superseded Land League, is the prominence given to the claims of a large and hitherto neglected element of Ireland's populationthe agricultural laborers. That the leaders of the movement are sincere is demonstrated by the fact that, in spite of threats of prosecution on the part of the British Government, they continue to firmly admonish the tenant farmers that no attempt must be made to cut off men poorer than themselves from a share of the benefits procured by agitation. One Irish patriot has already been arrested for uttering a warning of this kind, and other efforts will doubtless be made to sow distrust and animosity between the tenants and the still more luckless men who work for them. It is well, therefore, that the friends of Ireland in this country, whose sympathies are not confined to any class or section of the Irish people, but go out to all the victims of the iniquitous land system, should be made acquainted with the details of the unhappy situation in which at least half a million Irish families are placed. To that end we have recourse not to assertions made on Irish authority, and which might in some quarters be taxed with exaggeration, but to facts set forth in an English periodical, the

Nineteenth Century. The Irish agricultural laborers are defined as farmers without farms. But to what cause is attributable the existence of such a vast body of men whose sole vocation is the illiage of the soil, yet who have no soil to till? It is only during the last half century that this landless class has acquired such huge proportions, and, according to the Nineteenth Century, it is a direct outcome of the appalling famine of 1847-48 and of the merciless evictions by which scores of thousands of bankrupt tenants were driven from their holdings and forced to occupy the position of hired laborers.

Has the pressure of their hard lot brought about any deterioration of mind or character in the men who now till for others the fields which their fathers rented and cultivated for themselves? On the contrary, they are pronounced fully equal to the majority of tenant farmers, as far as education, intellect, generosity, and integrity are concerned. Disinherited and destitute as he is, the Irish laborer has at least as high a sense of honesty as his employer. He would rather starve than pilfer his neighbor's or employer's goods, and his first impulse is to help his fellow laborer in times of sickness or death. That his intellectual aptitudes are of a high order is attested by the remarkable extent to which his children profit by education when they are fortunate enough to obtain some instruction. The proofs, indeed, are overwhelming that the Irish laborer deserves all that justice and sympathy have given or promised to the Irish tenant. Now

let us see what he gets. There are, it seems, three classes of agricultural laborers. In the first category belong those who are employed by landlords, but these are few in number, and they are a little better fed and lodged than the rest. To the second group are referred those who are engaged by the year by tenant farmers. They are generally unmarried, and receive part of their pay in food and shelter and part in money. These also may be regarded as a privileged body, for their lot is less wretched and precarious than that of the majority of the landless cultivators. By far the largest and needlest part of the laboring class consists of married men who have large families, and live in miserable mud cabins, and who work on the neighboring farms for wages which seldom rise above \$2 per week and are frequently much lower.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the

laborer can count on receiving the small

weekly stipend specified in money through-

ut the year. For the wretched hove which he occupies the tenant compels him to pay rent in the shape of serviceusually sixty days' work in the year, to be given when called for. As a matter of fact, this service is almost always exacted at harvest time, when wages are highest, and the only rebate allowed on this account is one meal a day. If, in addition to his hut, the laborer desires a little plot of ground in which to raise potatoes, he is obliged to subrent it of the tenant, paying for it at a rate ometimes twelve times larger than that paid to the landlord. Moreover, in case of illness, care is taken to deduct for absence from work. Such are the deplorable circumstances in which the agricultural laborer finds himself as regards the power of gaining a livelihood even in good years, when he may reasonably expect employment nearly all the year round. What, then, must be his plight this winter in the western counties of Ireland, where he can find no work to do, because the tenants themselves are threatened with famine? One of his resources has been to add something to his earnings by crossing over to England at harvest time, and as much as 19 per cent, of the laboring population in Connaught has taken part in such periodical migrations. But, of late, English farmers have themselves passed through a period of depression, so that the relief derived from such long journeys in search of work has

been materially diminished. We again recur to our English authority or light on the physical conditions in which the Irish laborer lives, even when he is able to earn the wretched pittance above mentioned. His mud cabin would have been scorned by our Southern negroes under the slavery régime. It is rather a wigwam than a dwelling. The roof is of sods of earth or rotten thatch, utterly inadequate to keep out the rain or the cold. A hole in the mud wall serves as a window, which, being usually stuffed with straw or an old garment, excludes the light, but not the biting March winds. The rude chimney allows the dense, pungent peat smoke to fill the hut whenever a fire is kindled. In this cramped and wretch ed hovel are huddled together the laborer and his family, his goat or pig, and his fowl. For food the farm hand is as poorly off as he is for shelter. His family numbers usually six persons, and often eight. Potatoes still form its staple diet, though since the failure of the potato crop in 1846 Indian meal has become an important element of food. To supply a family of six with these fundamental necessaries of life exhausts a laborer's earnings; milk is a luxury altogether beyond his means, and he never tastes meat except when his big is killed. The result of these physical conditions is a great mortality among the children of laborers, directly traceable to an insufficiency of nourishment.

According to the Nineteenth Contary, the condition of the Irish laborer has not been improved a jot since he was described by the Devon Commission in 1847 as the worst fed,

refuge, the public workhouse.

Those who survive must have been endowed

with iron constitutions, but even they, break-

ing down under the constant strain on mind

and body, sink into untimely graves, or, be-

coming unfit to toll, linger on in the pauper's

society. It is this landless serf whom Mr. HENRY GEORGE and Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT have in mind when they declare that no remedy can reach the core of Ireland's miseries but a nationalization of the land. Their proposed remedy has been rejected by the new National League, but that body has pledged itself to exert all the energies of legitimate agitation on behalf of the hapless members of Ireland's proletariat, who at present have no resource but the ill-requited labor of their hands, and no opportunity of emerging from their pitiable situation.

The Latest Phase of an Old Contest. We are told now that at last the armor has beaten the guns in the contest which has been going on between them for so many years past. Ever since Louis Napoleon rightened Europe, and especially England, with his first ocean-going ironclad La Gloire, that battle has been kept up. And it has been waged at an enormous expense for more than twenty years, not so much in war as on the peaceful trial grounds of Europe.

Indeed, very little has been done by ironclads in actual hostilities, if we except what was accomplished by our monitors during the rebellion. Louis Napoleon's pride was in his navy, and yet when the war with Prussia. occurred, his armored ships, upon which so many millions of francs had been expended, did France almost no service. They struck no terror into his German foes, and at last guns and sailors were taken out of them to put into the fortifications of Paris. In the war between Russia and Turkey, ironclads performed only a small, almost an insignificant part. And Wolseley's easy conquest of Egypt was not much helped by the British ironclads. Though the most powerful armored ships of England were before Alexandria, they did scarcely better service than the unprotected wooden vessels, and suffered as much if not even more damage.

Yet the ironelad rage still possesses Europe, and the contest between guns and armor continues uninterruptedly. And the nation which is now ahead in the race, so far as armor goes, is not England or France or Germany or Russia, but Italy. Italy has built the biggest and most heavily armored ships, and so put those of the rest of Europe into the background. Now, too, we have reports that at Spezia experiments have been concluded which are likely to make obsolete even the newest and most powerful guns in the European navies.

These experiments seem to show that plates can be made hard enough to resist perforation by any projectile yet manufactured. The plates tried at Spezia are steel faced or solid steel plates with hard faces, and it has been demonstrated that even the 100-ton gun cannot penetrate them. Consequently the foundries must now go to work construct more powerful ordnance, and that on a new system. "If the experiments just passed are not wrongly interpreted," says an English expert. "we shall have to modify our present ideas, and construct ordnance of such dimensions that the shot shall batter like rams rather than pierce like arrows. That, if we mistake not, was the ground taken by Capt. Ericsson so long ago as our own war, in arguing in behalf of our fifteen-inch eastiron smooth bores-guns which seemed monstrous then, but are now far behind the age, both in size and power, and are utterly use-

less against the armor of 1882. "Unless new discoveries bring with them new opinions," says the writer from whom we have quoted, "an impetus which has now been given will carry every nation in the direction of extremely large and heavy guns, and the decision made by almost every Government to confine its exertions within certain limits of size will have to be reconsidered." That is, if, for the time being, the armor wins in the contest, the guns must be made bigger until their turn to prevail comes. Nor is it unlikely that even the plates which proved impenetrable at Spezia will yet be penetrated by ordnance manufactured at the expense of the people of Europe. The victory of the one only paves the way for the quent success of the other: and so the contest goes on, and has gone on for many years, the people paying the bills, and the artillerists and ship constructors enjoying the fray.

How much longer will civilization submit to such an absurd and preposterous tax upon

## ts resources?

Good Advice Not Taken. The last suggestion for reform among the Republicans comes from that sincere party organ the Albany Eccning Journal. The plan s to have nothing more to do with MAHONE. He has been a bad investment. As the Journal says, he has been paid more than his services were worth. The alliance with him was a most disgraceful act on the part of the party leaders, and besides enabling the Republicans to organize the Senate, Ma-HONE has been really not of much use.

This advice of our contemporary seems to be very sound. So is the advice that comes from a large part of the Republican press on several other questions, such as the reduction of taxation. The main trouble is that it comes rather late. It has all been given in THE SUN for a number of years past. but, unfortunately for our Republican friends, they never heeded it. Indeed, if the Republican statesmen of the present House of Representatives had followed the judgment of the Democratic press from the beginning of this Congress, SECOR ROBESON would never have been its leader, and the same party majority might have been maintained in the next House.

# International Copyright.

Mr. Charles Reade expresses himself with algood deal of force on the question of international copyright. In a conversation with a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times he declares that the system now in vogue in this country is infamous. "Why," he says, should I not have the fruit of my brain, and the return for my labor? The wheat that is grown in Minnesota has no delivery until the money is paid or pledged for it in England, if it is in England it is to be consumed. Why should the man who drills and cultivates his brain not have the same protection that com-

merce throws about herself?" Mr. Reade does not appear to have reflected hat there is a profound difference between wheat and books. Nature has enacted that every person must have food, and, accordingly, bread is a thing of absolute necessity. Moreover, when once consumed, it is finished forever. The demand for books, on the other hand, depends very largely upon the amount of education that the people of a country have bestowed on their children and paid for. The nuther of a book has done nothing toward this education, and has no natural right to its results. Moreover, his book still remains after being used by a man or a generation of men. For these reasons, it is the universal custom of civilized countries to limit the period during which an author's property in his book is recognized and all who use it are required to pay him tribute. The farmer owns his wheat just as long as it lasts, but the property of an author in his printed book is limited to a period of a few years, after

which it is free to all the world. There are a great many considerations | seen would take place at no distant day

about a question of this sort that an im petuous man like Mr. READE may easily omit from his view of the subject.

The Attorney-General and the Courts.

Only a few days ago the Attorney-General of New York, Mr. LESLIE W. RUSSELL, enjoyed about as good a reputation as any officer in the State. Somehow or other, within a remarkably short space of time, however, he has managed to get into controversies with the press and in the courts, which have done him a good deal of harm.

These controversies have grown out of his action in the suit which he brought in the name of the people to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company; and one of the points which has been most discussed was judicially passed upon on Friday, when Judge ARNOUX set aside the order giving the Attorney-General permission to sue in that

It is clear, according to this decision, that the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure assuming to authorize the Attorney-General to accept private compensation from the parties who wished the suit brought by him s unconstitutional. "A Turkish cadi dispenses justice to the highest bidder," says Judge Arnoux. "This is worse, for it allows bidding only on one side."

In the same case the Court substantially reprimands the Attorney-General for allowng a petition to be presented which purported to have been signed by him, but which, in fact, he never did sign. The rule of law applicable to such papers is stated to be that noattorney-infact, no individual petitioneran delegate to any other person the right to

ign his name to any such petition. This decision is in the direction of good norals, and will insure more circumspection and care on the part of the present chief law officer of the State and his successors than has heretofore characterized the administration of the office of Attorney-General.

## The Connecticut Conspirators.

The Democrats of Connecticut gave THOM-AS M. WALLER, their candidate for Governor. a majority of more than 4,000 votes at the November election. Nobody denies this fact. The result must be declared by the Legislature, in which the Republicans have a majority. And now it is proposed by leading Republicans in the State, among whom is WILLIAM H. BULKELEY, the Republican nomince for Governor, to have the Legislature count out WALLER because of an alleged informality in the mode of printing some of the ballots cast for him.

If there is an ordinary amount of common ense and prudence among the Republicans of Connecticut, they will set their feet on this attempt to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people. The honest men of the party will repudiate the rogues who are trying to steal the State on the flimsy pretext that Waller's name was printed on some ballots in white letters instead of black But if the plot succeeds, and if WALLER is cheated out of the office to which the people elected him, what a flood of retributive justice will overwhelm the Republican conspirators next November!

Now is a splendid time for amateur astronomers to entertain their friands by showing Jupiter and Saturn through talescopes. Both of these planets are favorably situated for cbservation, and both are well worth looking at. Even to the naked eye Jupiter is a most interesting object. Late in the evening it is alnost overhead, and there can be no mistaking it, for it outshines all the stars with its steady, yellow radiance. The great red spot whose sudden appearance on the disk of Jupiter in the summer of 1878 astonished astronomers has within a few months faded almost to in visibility. But new belts, spots, and streaks are all the time appearing upon the planet The division between Saturn's principal rings can now be seen easily even with small tele copes, and the mysterious gauze ring is not a difficult object to see with a four-inch glass when the air is clear and motionless.

Two young men who started out from Salt y yesterday, armed escorted by seconds, to fight a duel, very sensibly threw away their pistols on reaching the duelling ground, and fought the battle with their fists. Probably the victor got as much satisfaction, and a great deal more peace of mind, than he would have experienced had he killed his antag hist. A member of the Mexican Congress and another Mexican who fought at Pachuca on Friday evening, instead of trusting to the arms given them by nature. lunged at one another with swords, and the Congressman was mortally wounded. Fools!

The withdrawal of early morning elevated railroad trains on the Sixth avenue line will not be to the great body of New Yorkers a serious or general inconvenience. New York is so large a city that though a very considerable number of her people travel to and fro between midnight and morning, they are few compared with those who toil by day and rest by night. Probably only "the many citizens" who asked to have the early morning trains put on will feel the loss. They must use the Third avenue trains and walk across to their homes.

The mild weather that unexpectedly followed the storms and cold waves with which December was ushered in seems to be about at an end, and those who began to think that the winter would not be a stormy one after all may be obliged to change their mind again. This makes hard work for the weather prophets. and those who stick to one prophet are likely to be disappointed. It is a much better and more satisfactory plan to get the predictions of as many prophets as possible and put them all together. Then out of so great a variety one may find a prediction to fit almost any day even in the most changeable kind of weather,

Presidential Candidates-Public Buildings Washington, Dec. 29.-Systematic efforts are to be put forth by the friends of Schator Allison to pro-mote his cause as a Presidential aspirant. Henceforward a considerable amount of this sort of labor will show it-self, unless, indeed, the managers perceive, as others al-ready do, that such efforts will do any man more lamit than good. For a considerable time past the engineers of aspirants in both parties have been in Washington preparing to forestall public scalinent. Some of them, having found out their mistake, have harded off. One bureau is still at work, however, sending out blogra-

phies and pictures.

The money order bureau of the Post Office Department wanting more room, private parties owning ground across the way on Eighth street put up a building under an arrangement for leasing it to the Government. It has recently been occupied. This building is connected with the general department building by a bridge between the second stories, and a person carries the mail across this bridge between the two buildings at a compensation a

asserts of the Post Office Department toniding, which overrewded by an addition on the thick, on one cor greef which the new leased building stands, and making as building equal to the present Post Office Report nent. This will denote as be done in the near future. This conjecture is confirmed by the fact that there is in Congress a full to may the new money bureau building 1 200,000.

When the general department building comes to be

onlarged, this new building, which if is now proposed to purchase at a round sum, will have to be taken down as any one could have seen before it was put up. The pur-chase. It is supposed is a step prefiminary to the undergo-ment and demonstrom. In any light it is a next truncat-tion for the owner of the new building and the \$880 mail arrier across the bridge.

The prediction in The Syn when the new money order

builting was begun that the next step would be to cell it to the Government at a large figure, has been realized rather seemer than was expected. The step to follow will be the demolition of the building to make room for the general enlargement which it has all along been fore-

THE TREATY OF NEW YORK. Chapters from the Secret History of Garfield's

Washington, Dec. 30. — In commenting upon a review of the Garfield-Dorsey correspondence by the Cacimati Gazette, Tur Sun says: "These letters of Dorsey are one step further toward the final exposition of the treaty of Mentor." Permit me to say that the treaty between Garfield and the Stalwart leaders, proposed specifically in terms by the late President, was made in the city of New York during the first week of August, 1880.

Garfield went to New York when the outlook for his election was not only gloomy, but absolutely desperate. The war between the factions, embittered by the defeat of Grant, had not ceased. The campaign dragged along like a wounded serpent-slowly. Outside of the officeholders, who already had been twice assessed, there were few contributions of money.

At a conference with the Stalwart leaders Garfield did not conceal his fears of the result, and he fearkly admitted that, unless there was a perfect reconciliation in New York, and liberal aid from the men who could afford to help the cause, defeat was impending. He disclaimed any prejudice against the Stalwarts, and, in order to give assurance of his sincerity in this respect, he then and there pledged himself, if elected, to give New York the Treasury Department : to give the Stalwarts, who, he said represented the body of the party, the bulk of the Federal patronage, reserving persona recognition for Half Breed friends, who had made his nomination possible at Chicago;

and finally that the State should receive pro portionate consideration in the general distribution of favors. At the close of that conference, several of the persons present wrote down statements of what had taken place, and they subsequently compared these reports, finding them to agree

in every material respect, and differing only as

to the forms of expression used.

One of the results of that conference was t committee to wait upon Mr. Levi P. Morton, with a request that he should take the part of financial manager of the campaign, as the Chairman of an organization for that object. Mr. Morton declined to serve in that capacity, alleging that the duties would interfere with his business, besides which, he expected to be

absent from the city.

Garfield then sent for Morton and urged him to accept the profferred place. As an inducement to do so, he promised, in the event of success. to make him Secretary of the Treasury, or Minister to France, or to England, as he might elect. Morton's letters to Dorsey contain the proof that he yielded to this proffer, and the fact that he is now Minister to France by Garfield's appointment shows that one of the contingent pledges was redeemed in this case, after that in regard to the Treasury had been broken. Among the noted men of wealth appealed to at or about that time was Jay Gould. He stood aloof at first, but when pressed he was willing to make terms. Gould is largely interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and in other great corporations that frequently have important itigation before the Supreme Court of the United States. There was a vacancy on the bench for the new President to fill when he should come in.

Gould naturally desired to protect his interests, and therefore he wanted Stanley Matthews appointed Judge to fill the vacant seat. Matthews as Senator was virtually his counsel at the passage of the Thurman act, and did his best to defeat that measure. Gould's dealings with politicians did not inspire him with much faith in their integrity. He knew Garfield through and through, and Garfield knew him and his methods by experience.

Now. Gould was willing to pay a round price for a Judge, but he wanted to be sure of getting the equivalent for his money. He would take nothing on trust, and demanded a written agreement which should hold good after the election. Garfield yielded to this condition, and wrote a letter to a third person, the confidential friend of both, in which he agreed to appoint a Judge sharing his own views in opposition to the Thurman act, meaning Stanley Matthews.

One of Garfield's first acts as President was to nominate Stanley Matthews, although he had volunteered, among other things, to assure Mr. Conking at Mentor that Matthews should not be appointed. A curious fact in connection with this matter is worthy of note. When Garfield was troubled with doubt about the appointment of Robertson as Collector of New York, as well he might be after his reiterated promises to Conkling, to Arthur, to Platt, to Crowley, and to others, he was suddenly driven into a corner. Persuasion had failed, and menace seemed ineffective. Finally, as a last resort, he was informed by telegraph that if Robertson's name was not sent to the Senate his letter relating to the appointment of Stanley Matthews would be published. That threat settled the business, and led to the open declaration of war against the Stalwarts. It may be said to have prepared the way for

Politics have changed seriously in the year that has passed away since Garfield's death, and the relations of men have also been altered. Roscoo Conkling no longer leads his party. He has fallen in love with his profession, and is reaping a rich reward for his industry and skill. He is the chief counsel for some of Mr. Gould's corporations and for others of equal standing, attracted to him in part by the confidence of that able and rich operator. Jay Gould has doubtless many reasons why the part he took in the Presidential campaign should not be published, and he is capable of presenting them in a friendly way and at an apportune time so as to silence the speech of the holders of many secrets.

Roscoe Conkling is fully informed of all the facts I have mentioned, and of many others qually important. The original papers of the Garfield conference in New York were placed in his hands, and but for the shooting of Garfield and his subsequent death they would

have been published long ago.

These papers form a part of the political hisory of the times, and they ought not to be suppressed. Mr. Conkling no longer appears as the great antagonist of corporations. Profesonal ties have reversed his attitude, and the necessful lawyer, who advises Jay Gould how shield himself against the enemies of mopoly, perhaps cannot afford to enter into litical controversy, which pays no fees, and at is particular time offers the former leader o temptation to take up a blunted sword.

The treaty of New York, to which Roscoe onkling was not personally a party, brought Stalwarts into line, and led t of Garfield. If Arthur had not been upon the ticket, it never would have been made. What curred at Menter afterward had only a sec ordary consequence, and followed from the original bargain, except as to the fluctuations of Garfield's mind regarding the Cabinet, which he in the end reconstructed at Washington, with the exceptions of Blaine and Lincoln.

#### The Scientific Expedition of a College, From the Springfield Republican.

From the Atlanta Constitution. Washington, Dec. 26, There are some Re-

LIVELY GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. - Christmas was rather tame, after all. The weather was too balmy; it needs snow and sleet and biting winds to make the fireside perfectly charming. On the contrary, Christmas Day was so bright and sunny that everybody was tempted out of doors. The President drove in from his cottage at the Soldiers' Home with his little daughter, and was met at St. John's Church by young Allar Arthur. The church, of course, was crowded. It is small and quaint, and delightfully shabby, and has not a suspicion of being a fashionable church on the outside, although mammon is tolerably well represented inside. It is painted brown, and the paint has peeled off. It has old-fashioned blinds that once were green, and the side entrance has a little platform by way of a porch, which has been repaired with unpainted pine. and there are a plenty of trees and shrubs around. It looks to be the tabernacle of un-ostentatious piety. But go inside! go inside! See all the women craning their necks to get a look at the President: see how every member of the congregation who owns a carriage dashes up to the door Sunday morning in great style; see what a passport to good society it is to own a pew in St. John's Church. It is one of the favorite lies of the newly rich of Washington to represent themselves as having been pew owners at St. John's since it was first built. They tell this ridiculous tale with the straightest faces, and take quiescence for acquiescence

in their listeners. President Arthur is the first President since Mr. Buchanan to return to what has been known for generations as the President's church. He walks across Lafayette Park to the church, and goes in at a side door, while his fellow parishioners are making all the hullabaloo they can at the front entrance, with liveries

servants, champing horses, and all the paraphornalia that delight children of a larger growth.

On Christmas Day, after the services, the President went to the White House, where he transacted business for two or three hours. John Sherman couldn't complain now of Gen. Arthur's laziness, as he did on a previous occasion, now deeply regretted by John; and then he drove out to his cottage, and had a quiet evening with his children. Gen. Sturgis and some of his neighbors called during the evening in a friendly way, and had a neighbor'ly chat. The President is a neighborly man. All was quiet informal, and unpretending.

Nelle Arthur was increased in the state of the control of

and they have a regular round of solemn whist parties during the winter which are about as gay as a Methodist class meeting; but the old souls enjoy it.

While this will unquestionably be a gay winter in Washington, it will not be so gay as if the 7th of November had been left out of the calendar. The 147 men who are to be dished on the 4th of March will not add much to the social life of the city. Senator Dawes's wife and daughter will not be in Washington this winter, the first time in many years. Mrs. Hoar complains that Senator Butier made faces at him tho other night during the course of their little unpleasantness. The Butiers are a lighting race. Away far back in English history, when Piers Butler had his bead chopped off, they fought manfully whenever they had a chance. Senator Butier is a cousin of Pierce Butler, the hisband of Faring Kemble. The Senator has a son at Princeton who has only recently recovered from a desperate illness. Mrs. Windom will receive in her new house after the middle of January. Mr. Windom volunteered the information on the floor of the Senate last week that he had a clerk removed from the Treasury during his incumbency for making remarks about his house. The Senator is touchy about that house. Mrs. Windom was formerly a teacher, and is a woman of taste.

One of the most popular diplomats in Washington still lingers in New York—Aristarchi Bey. Aristarchi is not a Turk, but a Greek, as nearly all the Turkish diplomats are. The Turkish women are forbidden to set foot on profane ground, and consequently a Turkish official cannot carry his "hareem, as Aristarchi bey. Aristarchi is not a foreign country. To leave the harem behind is a kind of social degradation to a Turk—a confession of poverty or meanness perhaps—and is regarded as a loss of dignaty; consequently few Turks are employed in the diplomatic service outside of their own country, and such diplomats are motof high rank. Aristarchi is a thorough man of the world, and about as far removed from the feoverid and apparently se ner, and always seems sleepy, but caten him napping? He is a great admirer of American beauty, and has an album which he calls the Book of Beauty. He has an acute understand ing and if his table talk were taken down,

ing, and if his table talk were taken down, a great many important personages would be considerably chiggrined at what Aristarchi's solemn black eyes had observed.

Prince Arisgnwara enjoyed his visit to Washington immensoly, unless the interpreter was lying, and had as many tranks as if he had been a young woman going to Saratoga for the season—no less than forty large chesis laying tried the muscless and exhausted the profamity of the baggage simishers at the Arlington. When he visited Mount Vernon he was received with a salute of twenty-one gans, the Presidential salute, Only once before in the history of the country has this been done, and that was for President Barrios of Guatemain, the hard case who visited us last sammer. that was for President Barries of Guatemala, the bard case who visited us last summer.

The wife of Judge Blatchford will have her two nicess. Miss Blatchford and Miss Potter, with her this winter. Mrs. Blatchford is the aunt of Mrs. Jerome Benaparte, who has recovered from her late dangerous illness.

Mr. Leland Stanford gave a very elegant dimer—just about as elegant as Washington can furnish—to Chief Justice Waite, Mr. Conkling, and other atterneys of his read. This was thought to be a stroke of business in the wrong direction. was thought to be a stroke of business in the wrong direction.

Mr. Cole of the Fisk A Hatch combination gave a breakfast at Chamberlin's to some friends of his including some of them literary feders, and they get so high and made such a row that a pervons gentleman in the neuroberhood sent in an lasked thom to leave off. They didn't leave off worth a cent though.

## An Interesting Question.

To run Epiron or The Sun Sun Is it a Visiation of eliquette to go in a parter on New York. Is it in that bor a brief call with glores on, and does eliquette registre that before entering you have your coat, gloves, but not your coat, gloves, New York, Dr. 20.

Get rid of one cold tofore you contract amother on tor of it, or you may accure to colabinate the section a sortions in a sometime of an error terperoperate and the foreign and section of danger. But the property reserve to be danger a Experiorant an effective rure for coughs and colabs and beginning uniform the form its facility and the section of the sortion of the sortio SUNBRAMS.

-Père Hyacinthe is trying to make his friends in London subscribe money enough to keep adoas his church enterprise in Paris; but the outlook is not very encouraging. He wants a provision which will very encouraging. He wants a provision which will afford him a stipend of about \$5,000 a year, and from present indications he is not likely to get it. Hyacinthe is said to be so weary of the matrimonial relation that if it were not for his shill he would break up his little family and enter a convent.

—To-day is "Hospital Sunday." Persons

who are in good health and able to be out of doors will do the fair thing by remembering the poor fellows who are lying on lonely and not very cheerful cots suffering from diseases or broken bones. The tin boxes which have been erected in public places during the week have not in all cases been filled to overflowing. It is under-stood that there is a rivalry between Jews and Chris-tians to see which shall give most to this good cause. In some of the churches to-day collections will be taken.

-In Indianapolis the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson has adopted the expedient of hiring the best public hall in the city for his evening services. The church of which he has recently become pastor is both spacious and elegant, yet he finds that he can draw the people into the hall in far greater numbers than into the church. His Sunday evening sermons are delivered to immense audiences. He uses no sensationalism to attract them, but adheres to the old fashioned doctrines of sin and redemption. Formerly Dr. Pierson used manu-script when he preached. Now that he has these large and miscellaneous audiences, he has thrown aside his manuscripts, and consequently speaks with much larger liberty than before.

-The Congregationalists at Corry, Pa., made a good thing out of the pecuniary sorrows of their brethren the Disciples of Christ. Some years ago the Disciples erected a \$15,000 church and could not pay for it. Hungry creditors compelled the sale of the property, which the Congregationalists bought for \$1,600. To finish and adorn the building cost about \$3,400; so that it now stands the Congregationalists \$5,000, and is a complete and attractive building. The Congregationalists have now paid the debt they incurred by finishing the church and putting a large organ in it. The Rev. Mr. Squier has been installed as pastor, and the church be gins a new career of prosperous usefulness.

-Some years ago the Rev. Charles Voysey made himself very conspicuous in the Anglican Church by taking such a different position from his brethren, both ecclesiastically and theologically, that he had to be expelled. He set up a church of his own, which we in eague with many doctrinal eccentricities. He thought the public would sympathize with him to such an extent as to give him \$150,000 with which to build a church after his own heart. The fund for this purpose has, how. ever, not yet reached more than \$10,000, and there seems to be little probability that it will increase. Meantime Mr. Voysey and the somewhat eccentric persons who follow him are worshipping and proclaiming their dos trines in a bired hall.

-A curious state of affairs has developed itself in the Beth Eden Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Some mouths ago the Rev. Mr. Ashworth came from England, and pleased the people of this church so greatly that they called him, and he became their pastor. Last week he suddenly resigned, the fact having leaked out that he had no papers of dismissal from the Sapirat Church or Association on the other side of the water to which he had belonged. The lips of all the officers and members of the church, as well as of those of ex Pastor Ashworth, are mysteriously scaled on the subject. All that they are willing to say is that Mr. Ashworth did not, when he came to this country, intend to stay: and that, therefore, he brought with him no letters dismissory. Considering how easy it would be to write or telegraph for such documents, if they were to be had, there is a curious mystery connected with the affair.

John Wanamaker's famous Bethany Sunday school, in Philadelphia, was the scene of a re markable Christmas festival. Instead of giving presents to the children, the old custom was reversed, and the children brought presents to give to others. These presents were as miscellancous a lot as were ever collected on a Sunday school platform. Nearly every one of the two thousand children in the Sunday school brought some gift. The parents and friends also bestowed liberally, some of the articles presented being of considerable value. There were all manner of toys for little children, and garments for those of every size. There were bags and barrels of flour and immense quantities of vegetabies. There were whole careasses of sheep and hogs, which were not the less acceptable because novel. Many of the gifts were given out to the poor and needy of the neighborhood. The rest were sent to some of the orphans' homes and other benevolent institutions of the city. A procession of wagons waited for them outside the Sunday school hall during the services, after which

the larger boys enjoyed the fun of leading up -A Congregational minister in Michigan was not much used to engaging in lawsuits, yet be thought he would go to law against an infidel who had said some unpleasant things about him. He sought to recover damages from this intidel for defamation of character. This was several months ago. After suffering the customary delays of the law, the suit has now been brought to trial. The result is a victory for the clergyman, which, though it brings him money, is nevertheless a very barron victory. The vertict in his favor is \$100. This represents four or five months largely de-voted to preparing for the suit to say nothing of the worry and the wear and tear of mind. Had the good parson spent the same amount of time and effort in sawing wood at a dollar and a quarter a day he would have been better off in mind, body, and estate. His character. which he considered to have been damaged by what the infidel said about him, would have been quite as highly esteemed by the good people in the community as it is now that he has received the hundred-dollar award for

its supposed damage. -Although Mexico is such a hard field for missionary effort, there are many instances in that country of converts who have shown far more diligence in of corresponding station in this country. Some of them commit to memory great quantities of Scripture verses. Several cases are on record of men in middle life who committed to memory the whole of the Presbyterian Shorter Catchism. In the strict observance of Sunday Mexican Christians are far behind those of this latitude Sunday is the principal market day in most parts of Mexico. Persons who refuse to work on that day have very little chance of obtaining employment. Cock fight-ing and bull baiting prevail in many places to such an extent as greatly to interfere with those who really wish to be devout. The besetting sin of the Mexican is lying to be devout. The besetting ain of the Mexican is lying.
It often happens that converts are tempted in this respect. Sometimes they give way to the temptation and
entirely fall from grace. Yet there is among many persons a great desire to hear preaching. A missionary
writes from one of the smaller towns that he preached
at night to 150 persons who were packed in arrows which
could comfortable hold only 75. Some of them had could comfortably hold only 75. Some of them had walked six miles after their regular work in order to walk back again.

-The combustible nature of the greens and frimmings used in decorations for Christmas festivi-ties has become a serious element of danger to the churches and Sunday schools. A box of figs, a paper of cheap candies, or a pocketful of cookies is a poer compensation to the child who is blistered and burned by a blazing Christmas tree, or trampled under foot by pano-stricken crowds harrying away from the danger. The recklesaness of the good Sunday school teachers in creeking fragile and combustible fastivity fixtures is far from commendable. They want to please the Sanday school children, which is praiseworthy. But they are wrong in pleasing them by the display of that which contains elements of danger and death. They exect on rickety wooden platforms enormous trees and "Jacob's ladders" of pine branches. and frequently illuminate them with little candles. The effect of this is very pretty until a lighted candle swings against the pine branch just above it, or until some hurrying Sunday school teacher, who is lighting up. drops his match or torch among the foliage is a binze, accompanied by screams of fright and fractic efforts to escape. People who are fortunate enough to get out of doors with whole bones, and to save the? churches from conflagration, may consider themselves so highly favored that they ought to hold a thanks; oulg service on the following Sunday.

-To-day is Review Sunday among the Sunday schools. These who have time to turn aside from the festivities of the season and give attenuen to Bible study will refresh their minds on the eleven quarter of the year taken from the Gospel of Mark. These set forth incidents in the life work of Joses.
These set forth incidents in the life work of Joses.
Christ, beginning with the broading of His head by
Mary with the fragrant and costly comment. The next
incident is the preparation for the "Lord's ways, and
the declaration that one of the twelve should justify
prove traitor. The Supper being partaken of Jose
western his public beauty partaken of Jose went on his unboly mission, while Jesus and the horse went to Gethsemane. There He endured the as as and though swent "while the eleven slept. There are the tond from the chief priests body in transmiss. Baying arrested Jesus, they led this away to go for a form of train which were necessary before the control of the control of train which were necessary before the control of t tion. The ractic spat upon an annex tion a sated the part of a south point relative with which his hands to show his innecessive fact give in the ra-ction, constrained decreases to death at rice to prove gives. And workery direction and to be desired to talk any and there are stort to the case, 110 cross placed between those of two rolls is accusted to remore Earth pake not during a market that the crucifixion. His body taken from the cities wraped in fine them, was placed in a verticity with Roman sudders to guard it. By a market of which closed its mouth was relied as a sent of from the dead. The morning of the resurrection deserved by the early claristians and to thus be a 1883 lessons begin with the soudy of the At-Apostles, the lesson for next Sunday hand of in the mecension of Jesus.